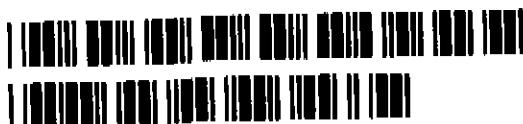


Hon. John C. Coughenour



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07-MC-00027-CMP

JUN 06 2007 DB

AT SEATTLE
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

In Re:

Attorney Disciplinary Action of Greg Cavagnaro and Jonathan Smith) Case Number MS 07-27
)

COMPLAINT

Pursuant to GR 2(e)-(f), Special Disciplinary Counsel of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington (the “Court”) hereby alleges that the above named lawyers have committed acts of misconduct under the Standards of Professional Conduct set forth in GR 2(e). Special Disciplinary Counsel alleges and avers for its Complaint as follows:

L. PARTIES

1. Attorney Gregory Philip Cavagnaro ("Cavagnaro") is admitted to practice before this Court and the Courts of the State of Washington.

2. Attorney Jonathan S. Smith ("Smith") is admitted to practice before this Court and the Courts of the State of Washington.

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Smith & Hennessy
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3. During all relevant times, Smith and Cavagnaro shared space in an office suite in Bellevue, Washington. They were members of an LLC whose purpose was administration of this office space.

4. During all relevant times, Cavagnaro employed Jean Chapman ("Chapman") as his legal assistant. Chapman formerly was employed as a legal assistant to Smith. Chapman is not an attorney.

II. JURISDICTION

5. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to GR 2(f)(1).

III. THE GRIEVANCE

6. Pursuant to GR 2(f)(5)(C), Judge Karen Overstreet referred this matter to the Committee on Discipline (the "Committee") through a letter to the Clerk of Court. The grievance arose out of In Re Yncera, United States Bankruptcy Court, Western District of Washington, Cause No. 05-15818, a Chapter 13 bankruptcy action filed by Cavagnaro on behalf of Bruce and Lori Yncera, husband and wife (the "Ynceras").

7. The Clerk served a copy of the grievance on Cavagnaro and Smith,

8. Pursuant to GR 2(f)(5)(C), the Committee duly conducted an investigation of the charges against Cavagnaro and Smith. Its investigation included: (1) review of documents provided to Judge Overstreet by the Ynceras; (2) review of documents submitted by Cavagnaro and Smith to Judge Overstreet; (3) review of a recording of an August 2, 2006 hearing before Judge Overstreet; (4) review of documents filed in In Re Yncera; (5) a telephone interview of Lori and Bruce Yncera; (6) in person interviews of Chapman, Smith, Cavagnaro, and Don Bailey; (7) review of additional materials submitted by the witnesses.

9. The interviews of the Ynceras, Smith and Cavagnaro were under oath.

10. Upon completion of its investigation, the Committee prepared and submitted a written report to the Chief Judge of this Court pursuant to GR 2(f)(5)(C)(ii)-(vi).

11. The Committee determined that Cavagnaro's and Smith's actions warranted discipline, and that the Court should appoint Special Disciplinary counsel to prepare a Complaint and pursue this action.

12. The Court appointed James A. Smith, Jr. of Smith & Hennessey, PLLC and Gayle E. Bush of Bush, Strout & Kornfeld as Special Disciplinary Counsel.

13. Pursuant to GR 2(f)(5)(D)(iv), Special Disciplinary Counsel conducted an independent review of the evidence gathered by the Committee and other available information.

14. Based upon the foregoing, Special Disciplinary Counsel alleges that Cavagnaro and Smith have committed misconduct warranting discipline. Specifically, Cavagnaro and Smith violated Washington Rule of Professional Conduct ("RPC") 3.3 regarding candor to the tribunal. Cavagnaro also violated RPC 5.3, concerning supervision of non-attorney Chapman. Smith violated RPC 1.7 and 1.8(a), governing conflicts of interest. The facts upon which these claims are based are as follows.

IV. FACTS

15. On May 3, 2005, the Ynceras met with Cavagnaro and his legal assistant, Chapman, at Cavagnaro's law office in Bellevue. The Ynceras retained Cavagnaro to file a Chapter 13 bankruptcy petition (the "Petition") on their behalf. The Ynceras previously had filed a Chapter 7 case and three Chapter 13 cases.

1 16. The Ynceras wanted to file the Petition immediately to prevent the repossession
 2 of their vehicles. To speed the process, the Ynceras, Cavagnaro, and Chapman used one of the
 3 Ynceras prior Chapter 13 bankruptcy petitions, with statements and schedules, revising them in
 4 pen during their visit, as the basis for the bankruptcy filing.

5 17. The Ynceras apparently were unwilling or unable to wait for Chapman and
 6 Cavagnaro to produce clean copies of the Petition for their signature. They therefore signed the
 7 copies that had been revised in pen. Chapman then prepared a clean version of the revised
 8 Chapter 13 Petition, schedules, and statements, and "conformed" these documents to show the
 9 signatures of Cavagnaro and the Ynceras. The pleadings subsequently were filed electronically
 10 with the Bankruptcy Court on May 3, 2005.

12 18. At the time they filed the Petition, The Ynceras owned a residence in which they
 13 lived at 5828 - 220th Place SE, Issaquah, Washington. The residence represented a significant
 14 asset of the Ynceras. Virginia Duttenhefner, Lori Yncera's mother, held a 50 percent interest in
 15 the home. In the Petition, Duttenhefner was listed as a co-obligor on the mortgage for the home,
 16 but her ownership interest was not disclosed.

18 19. On July 23, 2004, the Ynceras' neighbors, Lisa and Arvid Kalnoski, had filed a
 19 Quiet Title/Adverse Possession action against the Ynceras and Duttenhefner in King County
 20 Superior Court, Cause No. 04-2-18381-2 (the "adverse possession" action). The adverse
 21 possession action remained pending at the time of the filing of the Petition.

23 20. Plaintiffs in the adverse possession action were represented by Stuart Carson, who
 24 at that time was with the firm of O'Brien & Associates.

1 21. The adverse possession action was disclosed in the Ynceras' most recent prior
 2 Chapter 13 petition, the schedules and statements for which the Ynceras, Cavagnaro and
 3 Chapman used as the basis for the May 3, 2005 Petition.

4 22. However, on information and belief, when Cavagnaro met with the Ynceras on
 5 May 3, 2005, Lori Yncera falsely represented that the adverse possession suit had been resolved
 6 and should not be disclosed in the Chapter 13 Petition. She specifically requested that
 7 Cavagnaro not notify Carson of the Chapter 13 Petition.

8 23. Cavagnaro removed O'Brien & Associates from the list of creditors (Schedule F)
 9 and the mailing matrix of the May 3, 2005 Petition. However, he did not remove the adverse
 10 possession lawsuit from the Statement of Financial Affairs. Thus, while the adverse possession
 11 lawsuit technically was disclosed in the Petition, the removal of the O'Brien firm from the
 12 mailing matrix had the effect of precluding the mailing of notices from the bankruptcy to
 13 plaintiffs' counsel in the adverse possession lawsuit.

14 24. At all times relevant hereto, if Cavagnaro had obtained a title report for the
 15 Ynceras home, he would have learned of Duttenhefner's ownership interest in the property. At
 16 all times relevant hereto, if Cavagnaro had searched available electronic court databases, he
 17 would have learned of the pending adverse possession lawsuit.

18 25. On May 3, 2005, Cavagnaro filed a "Chapter 13 Plan" with the Petition. The Plan
 19 provided that the secured lender on the Ynceras' home, Select Portfolio Servicing (apparently
 20 servicing the loan for lender American Residential Equities XXXXI ("American") would be paid
 21 directly by the Ynceras, rather than through the Plan.

1 26. On August 3, 2005, the Chapter 13 Trustee, K. Michael Fitzgerald, filed an
2 "Objection to Confirmation of Plan and Motion to Dismiss Case with 180 Day Bar to Filing"
3 (the "Objection"). In the Objection, the Trustee alleged that the Ynceras already were behind by
4 \$2,363.00 and that another \$1,827.00 would come due on their Plan payments prior to the
5 hearing on his Motion, which was set for October 6, 2005.
6

7 27. On September 16, 2005, Cavagnaro filed "Debtors' Response to Objection to
8 Confirmation and Motion to Dismiss of Chapter 13 Trustee." The Response stated that the
9 Ynceras had cured their post filing Plan payment delinquencies.

10 28. The Trustee continued his Objection to confirmation and motion to dismiss
11 several times, and withdrew it on December 1, 2005.
12

13 29. Also on December 1, 2005, American filed a motion for relief from stay so that it
14 could foreclose its deed of trust on the Ynceras' home. According to American's motion, the
15 Ynceras had failed to make three post-Petition mortgage payments. The motion was set for
16 hearing on January 4, 2006. The Trustee re-filed his Objection, setting it for hearing on January
17 4, 2006, as well.

18 30. On information and belief, the Ynceras could not make their Plan payments and
19 their mortgage payments. On information and belief, the Ynceras brought their Plan payments
20 current in response to the Trustee's Objection, but had to stop paying their mortgage to do so.
21

22 31. On information and belief, because the Ynceras could not make both their Plan
23 payments and their mortgage payments, and on Cavagnaro's advice, they decided to sell their
24 home.
25
26

1 32. On December 23, 2005, Cavagnaro filed "Debtor's Response to Motion for Relief
2 from Stay of American," stating that the Ynceras had decided to sell their residence.

3 33. Also on December 23, 2005, Cavagnaro filed "Debtor's Ex Parte Application to
4 Employ Realtor, *Nunc Pro Tunc*" to sell the Ynceras' home.

5 34. The realtor to be employed was attorney Jonathan Smith, who at the time of the
6 application had an office in a suite also occupied by Cavagnaro and Chapman. Cavagnaro and
7 Smith were members of an LLC whose sole purpose was to share rent and other incidental
8 expenses incurred in connection with renting and operating the suite. The connection between
9 Smith and Cavagnaro was not reflected in the application.

10 35. Cavagnaro further filed on December 23, 2005 a "Realtor's Statement of No
11 Adverse Interest under Bankruptcy Rule 2014" signed by Smith. Smith's and Cavagnaro's joint
12 membership in the LLC was not mentioned. Attached to the Statement was what appeared to be
13 a copy of an Exclusive Sale and Listing Agreement in favor of real estate company John L. Scott
14 dated December 22, 2005 and signed by the Ynceras.

15 36. On December 27, 2005, the Court granted the Ynceras' application to retain
16 Smith as their realtor.

17 37. On January 2, 2006, Cavagnaro filed "Debtors' Motion to Confirm Amended
18 Chapter 13 Plan dated 12/05/05." Attached to the motion was a copy of an amended plan dated
19 December 5, 2005 showing signatures by the Ynceras and calling for the surrender of one of the
20 debtors' vehicles and the sale of the Ynceras' home. The Court entered an order confirming this
21 Plan on January 24, 2006.

1 38. Shortly after his appointment as the Ynceras' real estate agent, Smith obtained a
2 title report for the Ynceras' home and learned that Duttenhefner had a 50 percent ownership
3 interest in it.

4 39. Soon after he received the title report, Smith informed Cavagnaro and Chapman
5 of Duttenhefner's ownership interest in the Ynceras' home.
6

7 40. Cavagnaro did not disclose Duttenhefner's ownership interest in the Ynceras'
8 home to the Court or the creditors until July 26, 2006, several months after he learned of that
9 interest.

10 41. On information and belief, sometime between January and March 2006,
11 Cavagnaro and Chapman learned that the adverse possession lawsuit had not been resolved as
12 previously represented by Lori Yncera. In fact, the adverse possession lawsuit had continued in
13 the Superior Court despite the Ynceras' filing of the Chapter 13 Petition.
14

15 42. On information and belief, the Ynceras' informed Cavagnaro sometime between
16 January and March 2006 that they had settled the adverse possession lawsuit by agreeing to deed
17 a part of their residence property to plaintiffs. King County records reflect that part of the
18 adverse possession lawsuit was settled by the parties and an agreed judgment entered on
19 February 7, 2006. King County records further reflect that the Ynceras and Duttenhefner
20 executed a Quit Claim Deed in the plaintiffs' favor on March 27, 2006.
21

22 43. Cavagnaro never informed the Court or the creditors that the adverse possession
23 lawsuit remained active during the pendency of the bankruptcy proceeding, or that Ynceras had
24 deeded a portion of their property to plaintiffs in the adverse possession lawsuit. Cavagnaro
25
26

1 never disclosed to the Court or the creditors, and never obtained the Court's approval for, the
 2 Ynceras' payments to their attorneys in the adverse possession lawsuit.

3 44. On information and belief, Smith also knew between January and March 2006
 4 that the Ynceras had settled the adverse possession lawsuit by deeding a portion of their property
 5 to the plaintiffs. Smith further believed that the Ynceras received substantial consideration in the
 6 settlement.

7 45. By June 2006, the Ynceras again had fallen behind on their Plan payments. On
 8 June 7, 2006, the Trustee filed "Trustee's Motion to Dismiss Plan" stating that the Ynceras were
 9 delinquent in the amount of \$1,880.00.

10 46. On July 17, 2006, Cavagnaro filed "Debtors' Motion to Sell Real Property."
 11 Attached to the Motion was a copy of a Residential Real Estate Purchase and Sale agreement
 12 showing a closing date of August 4, 2006. The attached settlement statement, signed by the
 13 Ynceras and Duttenhefner, was the first indication in the bankruptcy court pleadings that
 14 Duttenhefner had an interest in the Ynceras' home.

15 47. On July 26, 2006, Now Impressions, Inc. ("NII"), a creditor of the Ynceras, filed
 16 its "Objection to Motion to Sell Real Property." NII's Objection was based primarily upon the
 17 previously undisclosed interest of Duttenhefner in the real property, the timing of the disclosure,
 18 and whether there were any defenses to her interest. NII also objected that the proposed payment
 19 to the holder of the deed of trust was \$65,000.00 higher than the amount stated in the Ynceras'
 20 bankruptcy schedules.

21 48. NII requested that the Court allow the sale, but hold any proceeds from the sale in
 22 escrow pending further order of the Court, and convert the case to Chapter 7.

1 49. Also on July 26, 2006, Cavagnaro filed an Amendment Cover Sheet which for the
2 first time showed that the Ynceras' had only a 50 percent interest in their residence. Cavagnaro
3 further amended the schedules to indicate the deed of trust holder's secured claim of \$385,525.00
4 and real estate taxes in the amount of \$9,000.00.

5 50. On July 31, 2006, Cavagnaro filed "Debtors' Reply to [NII's] Objection to Their
6 Motion to Sell Residential Real Property." Cavagnaro argued against impounding the proceeds
7 of the sale. He also admitted that he learned of Duttenhefner's interest in the property when
8 Smith obtained the preliminary title report, but did not state the date on which he learned of the
9 interest.

10 51. Cavagnaro had planned a vacation starting on August 1, 2006. On information
11 and belief, given NII's Objection to the sale, he asked the Ynceras to move the hearing on the
12 motion to sell their residence, which was set for August 2, 2006, to August 16, 2006. On
13 information and belief, the Ynceras refused to continue the hearing because they feared the
14 buyers would not wait any longer to close the sale.

15 52. Cavagnaro therefore arranged for another attorney to cover the August 2, 2006
16 hearing on the motion. After Cavagnaro had departed for his vacation on August 1, 2006, the
17 other attorney contacted Chapman, Cavagnaro's legal assistant, and advised her that he could not
18 cover the hearing. On information and belief, by this time, Cavagnaro was in Montana, did not
19 have mobile phone coverage, and could not be contacted.

20 53. On information and belief, on the evening of August 1, 2006, Chapman and Lori
21 Yncera discussed Smith representing the Ynceras at the hearing as their attorney. By her own
22

1 admission, Chapman told Yncera that there would be no conflict of interest presented by Smith's
 2 representation of the Ynceras as their counsel and their realtor at the hearing.

3 54. During the evening of August 1, 2006, Chapman conducted extensive
 4 negotiations with Don Bailey, counsel for NII, in an attempt to resolve NII's Objection. They
 5 were unable to reach an agreement.

6 55. Chapman drafted six different orders on the sale motion, trying to anticipate any
 7 possible outcome. She provided these to Smith on the morning of August 2, 2006 before he
 8 went to the hearing before Judge Overstreet.

9 56. Smith attended the August 2, 2006 hearing. He did not identify himself on the
 10 record as counsel for the Ynceras, but simply began arguing on behalf of the Ynceras for the
 11 sale motion. He made no disclaimer limiting his role at the hearing, though the Court evidently
 12 was aware that he was acting as the Ynceras' real estate agent in the sale and would receive a
 13 commission.

14 57. At the conclusion of argument, Judge Overstreet ruled from the bench in NII's
 15 favor, indicating that she would allow the sale only if substantially all of the proceeds were
 16 impounded so that the factual issues raised by NII could be dealt with in an organized manner at
 17 a hearing on August 16, 2006.

18 58. On information and belief, after hearing Judge Overstreet's ruling, Bailey and
 19 Smith conducted settlement negotiations outside the courtroom. Bailey proposed that the net
 20 proceeds of approximately \$25,000.00 be split between the Trustee and Duttenhefner.

1 59. On information and belief, Smith called Lori Yncera and conveyed NII's offer.
 2 On information and belief, after discussing the offer with Bruce Yncera and Duttenhefner, Lori
 3 Yncera called Smith back and approved the compromise.
 4

5 60. Bailey and Smith edited in pen one of the forms of order prepared by Chapman,
 6 signed it, and delivered it to Judge Overstreet for approval. Smith signed the order as counsel for
 7 the Ynceras.
 8

9 61. Judge Overstreet approved the Order, which provided for payments from escrow
 10 of real estate excise taxes, real estate broker's commissions and all liens on title. After these
 11 payments, the net proceeds of the sale—approximately \$25,000.00—were to be paid out in equal
 12 amounts to Duttenhefner and the Trustee.
 13

14 62. The sale of the property closed after the hearing. Smith received a commission
 15 payment of \$13,500.00. He later transferred \$1,500.00 of this commission payment to the
 16 Ynceras at their request. This \$1,500.00, which Smith characterized as a "gift," was never
 17 disclosed to the Court or the creditors.
 18

19 63. The Ynceras subsequently sent several written communications to Judge
 20 Overstreet expressing their dissatisfaction with the representation of Cavagnaro and Smith.
 21 Judge Overstreet examined these communications, and requested responses from Cavagnaro and
 22 Smith.
 23

24 64. Judge Overstreet determined that the issues raised should be analyzed by the
 25 Committee, and referred this matter under GR 2(f)(5)(C).
 26

III. VIOLATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

First Alleged Violation—RPC 3.3 (Against Gregory P. Cavagnaro and Jonathan S. Smith)

1 65. Washington Rule of Professional Conduct ("RPC") 3.3 states:

2 (a) A lawyer shall not knowingly:

3 (1) make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a
4 false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the
5 lawyer;

6 (2) fail to disclose a material fact to a tribunal when disclosure is
7 necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client unless such
8 disclosure is prohibited by Rule 1.6; ... or

9 (4) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false.

10 ...
11 (c) If the lawyer has offered material evidence and comes to know of its
12 falsity, the lawyer shall promptly disclose this fact to the tribunal unless such
13 disclosure is prohibited by Rule 1.6.

14 (d) If the lawyer has offered material evidence and comes to know of its
15 falsity, and disclosure of this fact is prohibited by Rule 1.6, the lawyer shall
16 promptly make reasonable efforts to convince the client to consent to disclosure.
17 If the client refuses to consent to disclosure, the lawyer may seek to withdraw
18 from the representation in accordance with Rule 1.16.

19 (e) A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence that the lawyer reasonably
20 believes is false.

21 RPC 3.3.

22 66. Pursuant to GR 2(e), Cavagnaro and Smith had a duty to comply with RPC 3.3.

23 67. Cavagnaro violated RPC 3.3 by, among other actions and omissions:

24 (a) Failing to timely disclose to the Court and the creditors Virginia
25 Duttenhefner's 50 percent interest in the Ynceras' home, upon learning this fact;

26 (b) Failing to disclose to the Court and the creditors the pendency and
 status of the adverse possession lawsuit, the Ynceras' payments to their attorneys

in that suit, and the settlement of that suit, which involved the deeding of part of the Ynceras' property, immediately upon learning these facts; and

(c) Failing to withdraw from representing the Ynceras when they allegedly refused to authorize him to disclose material facts, including those alleged in paragraph (b) above.

68. Smith violated RPC 3.3 by, among other acts and omissions, failing to inform the Court while acting as the Ynceras' attorney at the August 2, 2006 hearing that the Ynceras had settled the adverse possession lawsuit by deeding a portion of their property to the plaintiffs, and that he believed that the Ynceras had received substantial consideration for this settlement.

Second Alleged Violation – RPC 5.3
(Against Gregory P. Cavagnaro)

69. Washington RPC 5.3 states:

With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:

(a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;

(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and

(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over

1 the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be
 2 avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

3 **RPC 5.3.**

4 70. Pursuant to GR 2(e), Cavagnaro had a duty to comply with RPC 5.3.

5 71. Cavagnaro specifically had a duty under RPC 5.3 to supervise Chapman and
 6 "ensure that [her] conduct [was] compatible with the professional obligations of" Cavagnaro.

7 72. In Cavagnaro's absence, Chapman undertook activities and made decisions on
 8 Cavagnaro's behalf which exceeded the proper boundaries of her position as a legal assistant,
 9 and which should have been performed by an attorney.

10 73. Further, on information and belief, Chapman advised the Ynceras incorrectly that
 11 there would be no conflict of interest in Smith representing them as their counsel at the August 2,
 12 2006 hearing.

13 74. Cavagnaro violated RPC 5.3 by failing to supervise Chapman adequately, and by
 14 allowing her to give incorrect legal advice to the Ynceras.

15 **Third Alleged Violation—RPC 1.7 and 1.8(a)**
 16 **(Against Jonathan S. Smith)**

17 75. Washington RPC 1.7 states:

18 (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a lawyer shall not represent a
 19 client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent
 20 conflict of interest exists if:

21 (1) the representation of one client will be directly adverse to another
 22 client; or

23 (2) there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients
 24 will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a
 25 former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

(b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if:

(1) the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client;

(2) the representation is not prohibited by law;

(3) the representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the lawyer in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal; and

(4) each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing (following authorization from the other client to make any required disclosures).

RPC 1.7.

76. RPC 1.8(a) states:

(a) A lawyer shall not enter into a business transaction with a client or knowingly acquire an ownership, possessory, security or other pecuniary interest adverse to a client unless:

(1) the transaction and terms on which the lawyer acquires the interest are fair and reasonable to the client and are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing in a manner that can be reasonably understood by the client;

(2) the client is advised in writing of the desirability of seeking and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek the advice of independent legal counsel on the transaction; and

(3) the client gives informed consent, in a writing signed by the client, to the essential terms of the transaction and the lawyer's role in the transaction, including whether the lawyer is representing the client in the transaction.

RPC 1.8(a)

77. Pursuant to GR 2(e), Smith had a duty to comply with RPC 1.7 and 1.8(a).

78. Smith violated RPC 1.7 and 1.8(a) through, among other acts and omissions, the facts set forth below.

79. Smith was the Ynceras' real estate agent. He therefore entered into a business transaction with the Ynceras. He further had a personal interest in the sale of their home, and, in fact, did receive a substantial commission on the sale of their home.

80. Smith also represented the Ynceras as their attorney at the August 2, 2006 hearing to approve the sale of their home.

81. Smith had a personal interest in obtaining the Court's approval for the sale of the Ynceras' home. He further had a personal interest in entering into a settlement agreement with NII which would result in the immediate payment of his commission.

82. Smith's personal interests potentially were in conflict with the Ynceras' interests.

83. Smith did not provide any written disclosures of his potential conflict to the Ynceras.

84. Smith did not obtain the Ynceras' written consent, following disclosure of his potential conflict, to his representation as their attorney.

V. REQUESTED RELIEF

Wherefore, having alleged the above violations of the Standards of Professional Conduct against Cavagnaro and Smith, Special Disciplinary Counsel requests that, pursuant to GR 2(f), a hearing be held, and that such disposition of this matter be made as warranted by the facts and the law. Possible disposition may include the imposition of discipline as set forth in GR 2(f)(4)(C) or such other discipline that the Court deems just and equitable.

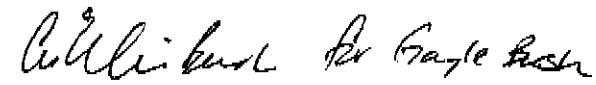
COMPLAINT - 17
MS 07-27

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1 DATED this 6th day of June, 2007.

2 SMITH & HENNESSEY PLLC

3
4 
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7 Special Disciplinary Counsel for the United
8 States District Court for the Western District
9 of Washington

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14 States District Court for the Western District
15 of Washington

16 2007-06-06 US District Court Filing/Complaint
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COMPLAINT - 18
MS 07-27

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